

INTERIOR JOURNAL

D. W. BURTON,
D. S. CAMPBELL, Editors and Prop.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Democratic Executive Committee of Lincoln, which met here last Monday to adopt a plan for the selection of nominees for the various county offices to be filled next August, will be found elsewhere.

While the system of selecting candidates by primary election is a good one in many respects, and is as fair if properly conducted, as any ever adopted by political parties, it is also attended with some objectionable features, and too often results in serious dissatisfaction and heavy losses to the party adopting it.

No plan, however, was ever adopted by a dominant political party that gave universal satisfaction, and we presume the action of the committee last Monday will not prove an exception. There are doubtless many members of the party in the county who would have preferred a different plan—one that they conceive would have given more universal satisfaction and possibly less liable to produce in-harmony and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party.

We accord to the committee, honesty of purpose and an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the party; and possessing a knowledge of the desires of the members of the party in their respective precincts, we presume their action is an expression of the preference of the party, and that said action will meet the ready endorsement of the Democracy of the county.

We would make free to say to the various candidates, those already in the field and those yet to enter, that upon your conduct, gentlemen, depends, in a great measure, the final success of the nominees. The substantial men of the Democracy of Lincoln will look closely to the qualifications of all aspirants, and the old Jeffersonian test—"Is he honest? Is he capable?"—will be closely observed by them in the coming contest. Candidates will be required to conduct the canvass before the party in a manner becoming gentlemen aspirants to positions of public trust, and the solid men of the party will be wary of him who opens the floodgates of intemperance, fraud, trickery and bribery, and they will neither support such men at the primary election in April, nor at the polls in August. The Democrats of Lincoln are as true as steel to principle, and feel sensibly the great importance of maintaining the ascendancy in county and State; but many good men of the party deny that it is essential to resort to fraud, corruption and drunkenness in order to maintain our power, and they will not brook it in a little family contest for a nomination, or encourage it in the final battle with the party of frauds and corruptions. Candidates desiring personal aggrandizement at the expense of morality and principle will not secure the endorsement of hundred of our party in the coming race. Mark the prediction: If the canvass before the party is conducted decently, harmoniously and fairly, success next August is sure,—otherwise, defeat is certain.

A Call Upon Greenup Jones.

To Greenup Jones, Esq.: Recognizing your integrity and eminent capacity for the responsible position, we respectfully urge you to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, and assure you of the hearty support of—

MANY VOTERS.

STANFORD, February 12, 1874.

MAYER Rothschild, the head of the great Banking house of Frankfort on the Main, is dead.

The dead bodies of the Siamese twins were sold to parties in New York, &c., for scientific investigation by their wives. The price is said to be \$10,000.

The English, under Gen. Sir Garnett Walcott, have defeated the Ashante Africans on the gold coast, and peace is restored. The Ashantees pay \$2,000,000 as an indemnity.

Two masked desperadoes robbed a passenger and express train at Gads Hill, Mo., about 120 miles from St. Louis last week. The Governor has offered a reward of \$2,000 apiece for the robbers.

THE WOMEN of Ohio are prosecuting the spiritual warfare against the liquor traffic with great vigor, and determination. The movement is spreading all over the country. Few men have been able to resist their prayers and exhortations.

Mr. NORDHOFF, in his book, affirms that attendance upon schools is more general in the Sandwich Islands than anywhere else in the world. Out of a school population of 8,931 (six to fifteen years of age), 8,287 are in actual attendance at the 2,455 schools. Attendance is enforced by law, and as a result, scarcely a Hawaian can be found who is unable to read and write.

THE PRINTERS of the Courier-Journal made a vain attempt to control their business concerns of that office, by striking in a strike last Tuesday. They required the dismissal of the foreman, Mr. Bennett, who was in every way obnoxious to the proprietors of the paper, and therefore the demand was not complied with. The affair was quickly arranged, and all the strikers, except those who were ostracized by the proprietors, resumed work on Wednesday.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Geological Survey bill passed the Senate and is now ready for the Governor's signature.

The University question has been the all absorbing theme at Frankfort during the week, and furnished the text for lively debates in both houses.

The bill to purchase Hart's lands in Clay and Jackson passed the House and now engages the Senate's attention. Mr. Hart is a Kentucky sculptor now in Italy engaged on the great work of his life, which will secure to him immortal fame, but is poor.

Mr. Graves, of Marion, has offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill repealing the law allowing parties plaintiff and defendant to testify in their own behalf. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report on the 14th. We hope Mr. Graves is the only man in the General Assembly in favor of such a foolish thing. The law is one of the wisest ever enacted by a Legislature, and should remain on our Statutes forever.

A vote on the University question was reached in the Senate on Friday, and resulted in the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the subject at their own request, and the proposed amendment to the charter of the University was defeated in the Senate. Monday the question of the amendment came up in the House with the bill changed so as to give the individual donors who made donations to the institution prior to February, 1874, the right to elect the thirty curators, instead of the several churches throughout the State electing them as provided for in the Senate bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. Seales, looking to the severance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College from Kentucky University was adopted in the House, but reconsidered.

Congressional Items.

The House Committee on Mexican war pensions, has agreed to perfect a bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war.

The next subject that will engross the attention of the Ways and Means committee will be the tariff. A decided majority of the committee, thoroughly opposed to the iniquitous system by which Western and Southern States are made to pay tribute to New England and Pennsylvania. They are convinced that the tariff can be largely reduced on the leading articles of consumption, thus lessening the burthen to the people, and at the same time increasing imports to such an extent that the reduced rate of duty will insure greatly increased revenue. They hold, in other words, that the tariff is now too high for the revenue; and their idea is by reduction to get more revenue, instead of taxing tea and coffee and putting new burdens on the people.

A Call.

To Mr. Stephen Birch:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Crab Orchard, believing you competent and worthy of our support, respectfully ask you to become a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of this, Lincoln, county at our next election.

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JOHN D. HIGGINS,
JOSEPH CARTER,
W. S. MYERS,
WM. STEVENS,
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INTERIOR JOURNAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1874.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1874.
Special Correspondence Interior Journal.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

There is no political measure more important for the country pregnant with more important and beneficial results to the producers of material wealth than the measures adopted and projected by this powerful order. If the wisdom and honesty that have hitherto directed its course shall continue to prevail in its counsels for a few years more, it will become an imperium in imperiis; and to its counsels and protection will the people of the United States look more confidingly and more affectionately than to the Federal and the several State Governments. This all seems visionary, of course. But look at the facts upon which I base my prediction.

THE WASHINGTON RING.

It is hardly probable that there will be no investigation, after all, of the manner in which the several branches of the District Government—particularly the Board of Public Works—have been administered, and the purposes to which the liberal appropriations made by Congress for "improving" Washington have really been applied. I mean that there will not be, in all probability, an investigation worthy the name, although a Committee for that purpose has been appointed. And for several reasons, The Ring is united, and has money—the people's money—which it will spend liberally to secure a favorable report; while the opponents of the Ring are divided, have no pugnacious mules to use, and will not spend enough of their own to do any good; although among them are some of the wealthiest men in Washington. But notwithstanding all these obstacles, the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the free-booters might be exposed, if all or even a majority of them was thrown. Many other things could be truthfully said of this remarkable man, but we think this is sufficient to entitle him to the adjective. This report was given us by Mr. Turner himself, and in the presence of several citizens of Whiteside, who vouch for the most of it as the truth.

THE "SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY."

Wise men from the East have been on here lately, speaking mysteriously of a new order that has been started in New England, under the above name. The objects of the "Sovereigns" are similar to those of the "Patrons of Husbandry"; and it is not improbable that long before the next presidential nomination, the two orders may coalesce, and labor harmoniously together for the attainment of their common ends. There would perhaps have been no necessity for the creation of this last order, if its founders had not been misinformed regarding the qualifications necessary to become a member of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and had lead to believe that only farmers are eligible to that order, and that mechanics and others can not join it. This is a mistake, I think. I have examined with care all the documents issued by that order, explanatory of its purposes, and I find that all persons interested in Agricultural pursuits are eligible to membership. It is not necessary to qualify that the applicant be actually engaged in agriculture. He need not only be "interested" in it. And are we not all? However, it may be just as well as it is, for the present; the two orders, and, indeed, all organizations of industrialists, must work together before any one of them can achieve, more than partial and temporary success.

Horace H. Day, of New York, the eminent labor reformer, whose views on finance and cheap transportation have been attracting so much attention of late, has been working very hard, during the past three months, and with a success that should encourage him to continue his efforts, to induce the several organizations of working men in the country and the farmers to join their forces, and make a common cause against all monopolies.

MINISTERS RECALLED.

No significance is attached, in diplomatic circles, to the recall, by their respective Governments, of Baron Ledebur, the Austrian Minister, and the Marquis de Noailles, Minister from the French Republic. They have both been favorites, during their stay here, in official and social circles.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Cub Cushing, who starts for Spain, at the end of this week, on one of the most important missions that has ever been assigned to the representative of a nation, looks more vigorously now, at 74, than many men do at 50. He is courteous and kindly as ever, but very reticent, and properly so, to the course he will pursue at Madrid. It is known, however, that he favors peace, if it can be had without compromising our national honor; so there is good reason to believe that Mr. Cushing's mission will result in the settlement, by an international tribunal or congress composed of the representatives of all the civilized powers, of many vexed questions which have often caused bad feelings and sometimes war, upon disputed points of honor, between nations whose highest interests demanded peaceful relations. One thing we may certainly expect; and that is, the emanation by this international congress, if it shall convene, of a law which shall prohibit the duty of every government to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions in its dominions to make war on friendly nations, and providing that when any government shall fail to prevent such expeditions from being fitted out, and from leaving its shores with hostile intent, such government shall pay to the nation thus unlawfully invaded the expenses incurred in defending itself against the invasion.

"YOUNG MEN FROM THE COUNTRY" had better not come here just now, in search of employment. Clerks are being discharged by the dozen from the several departments, and there is a general disposition among Congressmen to curtail expenses in every direction since they have been compelled by the people and the press to repeat the salary bill of last Congress. Sixteen clerks were discharged on Saturday from one office alone—that of the Adjutant General of the army. More than sixty compositions have also been discharged from the Congressional Printing Office within a few weeks; besides messengers, book binders and others. The appropriations for the next fiscal year, commencing July, 1874, will be so far below those made for the present year, that hundreds of employees, of both sexes and all grades, will have to terminate, on the last day of next June, their connection with "the best government the world over saw," or serve it for nothing.

THE WASHINGTON RING.

The indications are that the rush to Kansas and Colorado will be greater than ever in 1874. The shortest way to reach the far West is through St. Louis, the great Mississippi Valley City, of 450,000 inhabitants and the second largest in the Union. The Northern Short Line, which connects all the great land grants in the West, and runs six fast Express trains two more than any other road, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This road, in the last two years, has expended over \$1,000,000 in making its line of roadway, in raising its line with the best quality of new steel and iron rails, on broad new ties, and in passenger equipments, having substituted for ordinary cars, iron cars, which are lighter, safer, and more comfortable for comfort and safety, being elegantly carpeted with dressing rooms, with toilet conveniences for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, for every passenger charge, and ticket agent, with switch tickets for this express, and switch tickets for this express to the West, Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, the last and shortest to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California, and the great West. It is the only line running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being the shortest route between St. Louis and San Francisco. For mail, express and packages, address, A. T. Lovell, Postmaster, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish you information desired.

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